THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VII. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1856. No. 8.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk.
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

☞The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick.
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio,* L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week-days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K. N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.,*
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orsamus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Philemon Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment south of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING AT NOvember Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Nash county, qualified as Administrators of Thos. W. Wright, dec'd., hereby notify all persons having accounts or demands of any kind or denomination against the estate of the said deceased, to present them to either one or both of us for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment.
W. T. ARRINGTON, } Adm'rs.
B. D. MANN, }
Dec. 12, 1856. 7—6w.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed,* and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Fencing Academy.
FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance, over K. R. WEATHER'S STORE, at old Temperance Hall, Raleigh, N. C.
This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thoroughly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle d'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.
Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.
The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.
At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.
ED. DeREU.
October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.
The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.
The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

50 DOZ. MORRISON & HOYT'S "PATENT YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS. All qualities and sizes. Fits warranted.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.—ANOTHER FULL stock just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
December 6, 1856. 5—3t.
☞ Register copy.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Paris Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

SPECIAL TERM.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.
Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof.
The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.
Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.
JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A tract of superior land, containing about 252 acres, situate on both sides of Big Lick Creek, on the Hillsboro' and Fish Dam Road. There is no better land than this in the State, for the growth of Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco. There is on said land a good two-story dwelling, with seven rooms, and the necessary outhouses attached. Those wishing to purchase had better call soon or they will lose a bargain. CHESLEY JONES.
Nov. 21, 1856. 1—swtfpdlins.

THE WEEKLY STAR,
IS THE WASHINGTON CITY NEWSPAPER FOR persons at a distance to take. Its promptness and reliability concerning Washington affairs, and with reference to other matters of which information centres at Washington, has secured for The Daily Star an immense circulation. The Weekly Star contains all news appearing in the Daily, capital Tales for the Fireside, &c., &c. Terms:—The Daily, $3 50 per annum; The Weekly, $1,25 per annum. To Clubs, The Weekly is mailed (addressed to each person) at $1 per annum. Subscriptions paid in advance.
Politically, The Star is "Southern Rights."
Address W. D. WALLACH, Publisher, Washington City.
Nov. 22, 1856. 105—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PREFERRING TO buy North of Mason & Dixon's line can be furnished with the names of my agents in the different Northern cities, by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C. Those who desire to save freight and forwarding charges, can buy of me direct by applying to.
C. W. BENEDICT,
Raleigh Paper Mills.
P. S.—All paper sold by me, direct, will be delivered free of freight at any depot on the North Carolina and Virginia Railroads.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—6m.

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.
A. M. & R. G. LEWIS HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of Law, one or the other can always be found at their office in Raleigh on Faytteville Street.
They will attend the several Courts of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Wilson and Harnett. Also, the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.
October 23, 1856. 97—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to erect a new county out of parts of Johnston, Wake, Nash and Franklin.
Nov. 15, 1856. 104—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
Aug 16, 1854. 75—tf

IRVING'S WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61— sw

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the [illegible] Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton' Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts. Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap,* as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."
At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*

MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors,* known as *Ambrotypes.* Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.
Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life,* and warrant a likeness.
We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.
Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.
PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADed Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.
For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.
J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

SPECIAL TERM.
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, A. D., 1856.
Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and continue for two weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof.
The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified of the order and required to attend accordingly.
As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend. EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856. 85—t4MN.

PIANOS ON TRIAL—PAYMENT WITHHELD
We propose to purchasers of Piano Fortes to take our Instruments on trial in order to test what we say of their quality before paying for them.
Twenty years experience on our part satisfies our own minds, and we could get over fifteen hundred persons to unite with us in the opinion, that no establishment, North or South, can possibly furnish better or cheaper instruments than we do. E. P. NASH.
Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw.

RUNAWAY.—THERE IS NOW CONFINED, IN the jail of my county, a negro man, aged about twenty-two years. He is of dark complexion, well built, likely, and calls himself Anthony Adams, and says he belongs in Port Jarvis, in the State of New York. Said negro is supposed to be a runaway slave. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or said negro will be sold agreeable to the provisions of the statute regulating such cases.
P. F. WHITE,
Sheriff of Chowan County.
Edenton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1856. 104—6m.

A CARD.
IT IS A CONCEDED FACT THAT W. H. WILLIAMS, AGENT, OF RALEIGH, and SCOTT & BALDWIN, of Wilmington, keep the largest and best assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods in North Carolina.
Being directly connected with an establishment that manufactures for eight other large houses, all of which stand reputed as the oldest and best tested houses in their respective States, it is idle to speak of competition by others who may purchase their stocks in New York or elsewhere, when there are none to excel the old and noted firm of Keen & Scott, Newark, N. J.
The agent for the branch at Raleigh need only to apprise those abroad of these facts, that they may avail themselves of the advantages to be realized in the purchase of their clothing when visiting the City of Oaks, or by sending their orders.
This winter we are fully prepared for those who visit us during the session of the Legislature.
Suits ordered and delivered within ten days.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)

OUR PROMISE MADE SURE.—THREE DOZ. duplicate sizes of those fine French Cloth Dress Frocks just received. Also, a large number of those superb Beaver Raglans, pronounced by all as being the best $10 overcoat sold in the State. We have now all sizes—call and be fitted. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
Sight Preserved!—Blindness Prevented!!
MESSRS. SEMMONS & GEDEON, THE CELEBRATED OPTICIANS, Manufacturers and Inventors of the newly-invented and improved Spectacles, from the improved Spectacle Manufactory and Cornwall Optical Establishment, East Bridge Truro, respectfully announce their arrival on a professional visit, with a splendid assortment of their newly-invented and improved Spectacles, and may be consulted at their office, over the shop of Col. G. W. D. Hutchings, Fayetteville street, up-stairs, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Heflin.
These celebrated Spectacles are made of Brazilian Pebbles, and constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form of a concave-convex mirror, admirably adapted to the organ of sight, and can be used by the old and the young to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or by candle light, with perfect ease, and never cause the giddiness of head or unpleasant sensation in the eye, that many experience in using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and improve the sight, as will be seen by the following testimonials from those using them.
☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TESTIMONIALS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25th, 1855.
Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to state, that besides the excellent quality of your glasses, the miniscus, or concave-convex lens, allow greater latitude in the field of vision, and more ease and comfort to the eye. Beside these advantages, I would also mention your improvement in the arrangement of the frame, which I think is well calculated to shut off those rays of light which cannot be brought within the axis of vision. Be this as it may, I have no hesitation in affirming that your glasses afford me more comfort than any I have hitherto tried, and consequently I can recommend them with confidence to all who stand in need of such aid.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery South Carolina College.
Mr. J. H. Semmons, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7, 1855.
Mr. J. H. SEMMONS:
Dear Sir: I have used your glasses for ten days or more, and must now say that they please me better than any I have heretofore seen.
Wishing you all success, I am yours, &c.,
L. EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy Medical College, S. C.

From Ed. Sebring, Esq., President State Bank.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1856.
Mr. J. H. SEMMONS:
Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others as to the excellence of your spectacles. For some time passed my sight has been very much impaired, and the glasses I used pained my eyes very much, so that I was unable to read or write with any satisfaction at night. Some weeks since I purchased a pair from you, and have derived such "aid and comfort" from their use that I would not be deprived of them for many times their cost. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.
Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD SEBRING.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1855.
I have examined and am now using a pair of the crystaline, miniscus glasses, purchased of Prof. Gedeon. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, and, from several considerations, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any I have ever seen.
The concavo-convex form of the lenses resembling the anterior arrangement of the human eye, collects a larger number of rays than could be conveyed upon the retina from ordinary glasses of the same focal power, and thus increases the distinctness of vision. The size of the glasses, also, gives a greater field of vision with less muscular action. In short, the whole arrangement seems admirably calculated to promote ease, and distinctness of vision, to preserve the healthy function of that invaluable organ, the human eye.
A. MEANS,
Prof. of Chem. Geo. Med. College.

MOBILE, March 4, 1856.
Messrs. Semmons & Gedeon:
GENTLEMEN: The improved glasses that I purchased from you about ten days since, have proved fully equal to all you said respecting their good qualities; they are much superior to any I have ever used, and I would earnestly advise all who are compelled to use spectacles to call at your office and procure a pair without delay. I would not be without them for more than five times their cost.
Respectfully, yours,
JOHN H. WOODCOCK, M. D.
Nov. 25, 1856. 3—swlm.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres, lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—tlJ.

North Carolina Book & Stationery Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HENRY D. TURNER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he has the largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh.
Believing that the wants and the tastes of every community required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of School, Classical, Law, Medical Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern or Northern country.
My stock of Foreign and American Stationery is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting room.
My stock has been bought upon the best terms and a large portion for cash, which will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.
Booksellers in adjacent towns and country Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.
Colleges, Schools and Teachers will be supplied at Northern prices.
By special arrangements with the principal houses North, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, directed to H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—swtf.

DR. CLOPTON'S INFIRMARY.
DR. JAS. CLOPTON, WHO HAS VISITED Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully,* the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.
Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.
All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.
Nov. 25, 1856. 4—swtf.

NO DECEPTION!
JOHN C. PALMER HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, warranted *genuine* Gold and Silver Periscopic Concave and Convex Glass to suit all ages and eyes, purchased from McAllister & Bro., the best Opticians in the U. States. He could get good judges and Professors to recommend them, but it is unnecessary. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, before you pay double price at other places.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—tf

SITUATION WANTED,
FOR EITHER THREE OR TWELVE MONTHS, IN a Dry Goods Store, by a young man who has had four years experience in business in this place, and can give the best of reference as to punctuality, ability, &c., &c. For information apply to the Editors of this paper, or address Box, Raleigh, 135.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature to grant a charter for the North Western Railroad, via Eagle City, and to incorporate Eagle City Bank of N. C.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—swlm.

VERY HANDSOME LOTS OF CORAL AND CAMEO Breastpins, Ear Rings and Bracelets for the ladies. J. C. PALMER.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Mr. Clark, from the committee to whom was referred the bill in relation to the common schools of Yadkin county, reported the same back to the Senate, with a substitute bill, entitled, "a bill to provide for the distribution of the literary fund." Ordered to be printed, with report of the committee.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the bill concerning the State Lands in the county of Catawba. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomas, from same committee, reported the bill to revive the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company; also, the bill to amend the Tuckasegee turnpike company's charter.

Message received from the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee on the part of each House, to whom the claim of B. H. Stammire shall be referred. Not concurred in.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported the bill to emancipate slaves, Sam and Sukey, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. A. J. Jones offered a resolution, authorizing and requesting His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, to secure the services of Col. Gwynn, to make an examination of the works of the Deep river and Cape Fear Navigation Company, and report same to this General Assembly at an early day. Resolution also authorizes the Governor to draw on the Public Treasury for the requisite funds to carry out the resolution. Rules suspended, and the resolution passed its 2nd and 3rd reading.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill, with memorial, to abolish Jury Irials in the county courts of Polk county.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the special order for that hour, being the bill to establish the new county of Alleghany, was taken up and read.

Mr. W. H. Thomas offered an amendment to the bill, in effect, that if, when the new apportionment is made, the new county should lack in federal population, then the act establishing said county be repealed.

Mr. T. advocated the bill in a warm appeal for what he considered the rights of the people West of the Blue Ridge.

Mr. Eaton opposed the passage of the bill upon the ground, that the county proposed, does not contain the federal population required by the constitution, to constitute a county; and this reason, of itself, was sufficient to influence his oppoution to the bill.

Mr. Wilder, in an argumentative speech, opposed the bill.

Mr. Bryant, of Ashe, in a feeling appeal, advocated the passage of the bill.

The amendment was then rejected; the question then recurring on the passage of the bill its second reading, it was lost by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Boyd, Brogden, Bryant, Christian, Colemon, Dockery, Gibson, Holt, Houston, McDiarmid Martin, Mills, W. R. Myors, A. Myers, Parks, Ramsay, Rives, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Ward and White—21.

Nays—Messrs. Battle, Burges, Cameron, Carr, Cherry, Clark, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Eaton, Fennell, Fonville, Gorrell, Grist, Hawkins, Holmes, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Miller, Pool, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Wiggins and Wilder—25.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill to lay off the State into eight Judicial circuits, was defeated on yesterday. Upon this motion, a protracted debate sprung up between Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Pool--Pending which, Mr. Wilder moved to adjourn till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, which motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at the usual hour.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Salisbury and Lenoir, and reports from several tanding committees.

Mr. Bright reported that the General Assembly had failed to elect trustees for the university.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to emancipate William, a slave, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the resolution in favor of B. H. Stammire was referred to a joint committee for further consideration.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Western railroad, was taken up.

Mr. Outlaw wished to postpone the discussion, if the friends of the bill would consent; but Mr. Shepherd, who had vacated the chair, having declined to do so, Mr. Outlaw withdrew his motion.

A motion by Mr. Leach, to make the North-western railroad bill the order of the day for Wednesday next, was rejected.

Mr. Shepherd would not then enter at length on the subject, but would feel gratified if the opponents to the bill would address the House, and thus give him an opportunity of replying to their objections.

Mr. Foster addressed the House in favor of the bill. The construction of the road would not, eventually, cost the State a cent, but would be a great benefit, and he was willing to invest his own funds in the company. He explained the nature of the aid asked for,—they would exchange bonds with the State,—the latter being guaranteed six per cent. dividend, before the stockholders would derive any profit. He calculated that 500,000 tons of coal would pass over the road annually; the profits upon which would not only pay the interest of the State bonds, but also upwards of 20 per cent. to the stockholder, besides a sinking fund of $40,000 per annum, which would pay off the indebtedness of the company in 80 years,—all this from coal alone,—not taking into calculation other sources of revenue, such as passengers, &c. Mr. Foster spoke at much length in support of his views, and called upon the House to encourage home manufactures, and free the people of North Carolina from being hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Northern States.

Mr. Gilliam expressed his reluctance to oppose the bill; but felt it to be his duty to do so, as he considered that Mr. Foster's statements would not be borne out by the analysis of the facts stated.—Mr. G. entered into a calculation to prove the impossibility of that quantity of coal being either mined or transported in the time specified. He considered that the Northern railroads in the coal regions did not pay.

After some explanation from Mr. Foster, Mr. Gilliam expressed his intention of voting against the bill.

Mr. Shepherd followed, and answered Mr. Gilliam's objections. He stated that it was necessary that Fayetteville should go beyond the river, and from thence draw what was now her sole support—the trade of the Deep river valley. There could be no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Foster's calculations. If the Baltimore and Ohio railroad could transport 500,000 tons annually, over a road 200 miles long, why could not we transport the same quantity over a road only 30 miles long? He stated that the results predicted were based upon the experience of northern railroads and ascertained facts, which placed the calculations beyond contradiction. He pointed out the advantages the road would give the State in the establishment of a national foundry and arsenal in Fayetteville, and glanced at the political consequences which might result from the possession of such a magnificent establishment.—He maintained that Fayetteville was equal, if not superior, to Wilmington, as a market for grain, flour, &c., and the best cotton market in North-Carolina; where all sales were guided by Liverpool prices.—He called upon the House, by the passage of this bill, to develope the buried wealth of the Deed river valley, and thus reward his section of the State for their liberality in supporting every work of internal improvement. Mr. Shepherd concluded a speech of nearly two hours, by calling upon the members to throw aside all political and sectional prejudices,—to do their duty as North-Carolinians, fearless of consequences,—to follow their own convictions of what is right, and leave the consequences to God and their country.

Mr. Bledsoe said if he followed his feelings, they would lead him to support the bill; but he could not do so. The question was: Is the matter right or wrong? and from that point he would examine the bill under discussion. Mr. B. then examined the provisions of the bill, and expressed his dissatisfaction with that part relating to the issuing of the bonds, and thought the company could draw all the State bonds without calling in any individual subscriptions. He also doubted the practicability of sending the coal to a northern market at a price to enable them to compete with Pennsylvania coal.

Mr. Shepherd begged leave to state that specimens of North-Carolina bituminous coal had been sent North, and pronounced 25 per cent. better than any similar coal on the continent. It could be sold there at $10 per ton, leaving a profit of three or four dollars.

Mr. Bledsoe resumed. He was not yet satisfied. If it was so, why would not capitalists undertake the road? If it would pay, capitalists would eagerly engage in it. He concluded by stating that if it could be shown that the interests of North-Carolina would be served by the bill, he was willing to vote for it.

Mr. Meares answered the objections of Mr. Bledsoe in regard to the bonds, and explained the immense advantages to be derived from the manufacture of arms within the State, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in raising the character of the mechanics of our State. Mr. M. alluded to the trade with Cuba, and its great advantages to Wilmington, and eventually to the whole country; and very ably argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bledsoe replied, ably supporting his former objections,—wishing the bill amended in some particulars, and indignantly disclaiming any other influence in giving his vote but his honest convictions of what was right.

Mr. Meares explained, and the debate between him and Mr. Bledsoe occupied the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the debate was suspended until 11 o'clock to morrow.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

Mr. Eaton moved to lay the bill to incorporate the Trent River and Tuchaho Navigation Company upon the table; which motion did not prevail.—On motion of Mr. Ward, it was mad the order of the day for 12 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to repeal the 17th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning usury. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to provide for laying the Free Suffrage bill before the people for their ratification. Referred to the committee on constitutional reform.

Message received from the House of Commons transmitting a message from the Governor, with sundry documents, and a proposition to print; also, transmitting a number of enrolled bills for the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Revised code relating to the Supreme Court Clerk.

Mr. Cowper introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of compelling persons to run off their land boundaries once in every ten years.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to attach a portion of Moore to the county of Harnett.

Mr. Brogden reported a resolution to pay Martha Spears a pension of $75 per year; also, a resolution in favor of Sarah Avery.

The following bills were read and laid on the table.

Bill concerning Common Schools in the county of Yadkin.

Bill to incorporate the Nantahala land and mining company.

Bill to amend the charter of the Tuckaseege Turnpike company.

The Bill to amend the act establishing the county of Harnett, passed its second reading.

The unfinished business of Friday, being the motion to lay the bill to establish a new Judicial circuit, on the table, was taken up, and the motion prevailed by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Brogden, Bryant, Burges, Carr, Cherry, Clark, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Dockery, Fennell, Fonville, Gibson, Gorrell, Grist, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Martin, Miller, A. Myers, Parks, Person, Pool, Ramsay, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins—27.

Nays—Messrs Battle, Boyd, Coleman, Eaton, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, McDiamid Mills, W. R. Myers, Rives, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Ward, White, Wilder—17.

The bill to incorporate the Nantahala company, was taken up and laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Tuckaseege company, passed its second reading; also, the bill to incorporate the town of Troy; also, the bill to amend an act relative to the Camden and Pasquotank Canal.

The following bills, passed their second and third readings: To incorporate town of Thomasville; to abolish jury trials in Polk county Courts.

The resolution requesting our senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to establish a naval Depot at Beaufort, passed its second reading.

The bill to emancipate Sam and Sukey, was rejected.

Mr. W. H. Thomas reported a bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad. Ordered to be printed.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at the usual hour.

The following bills were introduced, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Gilliam, a bill providing for a homestead exemption.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to incorporate a bank in Eagle City, Iredell county.

Mr. Settle, a bill to amend 4th sec. 20th ch. revised code, concerning duties of clerks and masters in equity.

Mr. Mann, a bill concerning the distribution of the public laws to justices of the peace.

The Senate transmitted the following engrossed bills, which were read the first time:

Bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin county.

Bill to authorize the inspectors of naval stores to gauge spirits of turpentine; and a

Resolution in favor of continuing the historical agency.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Western railroad was taken up, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Badham, in opposing the passage of the bill before the House, would only develope one view of the subject, but that was one of some magnitude.—He stated that the North-Carolina railroad, in which the State had such a great interest, would be much injured by this bill. The interest on the cost of the construction of that road, would not be less than $500,000 annually; and any legislation which would militate against that great work, would be of incalculable injury to the State, as that work was the back-bone of North-Carolina improvement. One project proposes to tap it at Asheville, another at Lexington, and this bill for the benefit of Fayetteville; and thus deprive the road of its most profitable business,—taking all and giving nothing. He strongly objected to building up Fayetteville at the expense of the North-Carolina railroad. He contended that she had received much assistance from the public treasury in 1848,'52, and '54. The State must be protected, and not let the life-blood be drained from her most important improvement.

Mr. Bridgers wished to make a few remarks. He had no feeling against Fayetteville, and would cheerfully support any effort for her improvement, did duty permit; but State interests were paramount to all other considerations. He considered that the wording of the first section opened a monstrous door to fraud. It was his conviction, that under that clause the State might be brought many millions in debt. He objected to allowing the company to hawk our State bonds about Europe selling them at any price they pleased. He also objected to the 4th section, which might induce the company to tamper with the magistrates of the county courts, by interesting them in the coal field or contracts on the road, and thus influence them in favor of the company. Northern capitalists may seize on the company and perpetrate a great fraud on the treasury, and build up a road at the State's expense, beside pocketing a bonus for themselves. Mr. B. commented on Mr. Shepherd's statements respecting the importance of the arsenal, and repudiated the sentiments of those who alluded to its importance, in case of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. B. wished to know why the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements were not completed? They would be of more importance to the coal fields than a railroad,—or why not connect with the N. C. railroad? He wished answers to these questions. This bill proposed to construct a road to run parallel, for 80 miles, with the State road, divert the trade from it, and thus depreciate the stock of the road, to the injury of our own citizens. He thought if the profits of the road were to be so great, Northern capitalists would soon build it. Mr. B. at some length contended that the exchanges would not be affected by any trade which this road could produce. He doubted if any benefit would arise from coal fields worked by foreign capital. Mr. B. concluded a very able speech by expressing his intention to refer again to the subject.

Mr. Patterson moved an amendment to the bill, which was rejected after a few remarks from Mr. Erwin, who thought it was merely intended to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Shepherd replied. He differed in opinion on the construction of the sections pointed out by Mr. Bridges. He answered the objections made by the opponents of the bill, and at some length explained the reasons which prevented the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements from being a benefit to Fayetteville, and while doing so disclaimed any intention of disparging that important work. He then commented on some remarks made by Mr. Badham in reference to Fayetteville, and urged the claims Fayetteville had on the State.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, wished to make a few suggestions on the bill before the House. He was willing to grant the position assumed by the friends of the bill. As to the construction, resources, revenue, &c., he conceded that the Deep River valley was the wealthiest portion of the State, but when its mines of coal were worked, where was the market? not at home, it must be sought abroad at the least expense of transportation. He considered the bill does not give the best outlet to the coal, it stops at Fayetteville, from whence there were only two outlets, Beaufort Harbor and Wilmington. The former would be a long and expensive carriage for such a bulky article, and would cost too much for freight to sell the coal in a Northern market. Wilmington only remains, and where it should be transported in flat-boats. Why not put into flat-boats at once on Deep river and thus save the expense of transshipment, besides water carriage being more economical than railroad? Mr. L. considered the railroad only intended for the benfit of Fayetteville, therefore, a mere local improvement, and he must vote against it. He was in favor of improving Deep river and approved of the resolution, requiring Maj. Gwynn to inspect and report upon its practicability. He was willing to support State improvements, and defended the opponents of the bill from the charge of demagoguism. He thought that if there was any foundation for these rumors of dissolution of the Union, the proper course would be to husband the resources of the State. After making some allusions to log-rolling, he stated that the mortgage of the road to the State would be of no great value to the State, if the company should fail to meet their indebtedness, as no railroad was worth the money expended on it.

Mr. Bridgers made an explanation of some statements, which were commented on by Mr. Shepherd in his speech. After which the House rejected the bill. Yeas 54, Nays 55.

The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Bethea, Blanton, Cansler, Clarke, Cox, of Jones, Crump, Dargan, Davidson, Dill, Eller, Fliott, Erwin, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Howell, Holmes, Jones, Leach, of Davidson, Leitch, of Robeson, Little, Love, Mabry, March, Martin, Mathew, McIntosh, Meares, Morrison, Mosely, Pearson, Pickett, Ramsour, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Sharpe, Siler, Southerland, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Tate, Toms, Waddell, Ward, White, of Sampson, White, of Cabarrus, White, of Bladen, Whitson, Yancy—Yeas 54.

The following voted in the negative: Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Benbury, Bledsoe, Bridgers, Bright, Bullock, Caldwell, Cotton, Cox, of Perquimons, Dancy, Eborn, Ferebee, Gilliam, Hackney, Hall, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, of Stokes, Hill, of Halifax, Houck, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis, of Wake, Lewis, of Nash, Long, Lyon, of Orange, Lyon, of Granville, Mann, Masten, Montgomery, Moore, Outlaw, Parker, Patterson, Pitchford, Rand, Rankin, Sauls, Scales, Scott, Settle, Slaughter, Smallwood, Strayhorn, Stubbs, Thompson, Tomlinson, Waugh, Williamson, Wilson, Withers—Nays 55.

Mr. Glass paired off with Dr. Blow. Mr. Humphrey with Mr. Mason.

A motion to adjourn being rejected, Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote defeating the bill, which motion was adopted. Yeas 59, Nays 48.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

Message received from the House of Commons, proposing to vote for Comptroller to-day at 12 o'clock. Concurred in.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on claims, reported the resolutions in favor of W. K. and ——— Sherrill, and recommended their passage.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to secure the holders of coupon bonds against losses by accident, of said bonds.

Message received from the Honse, proposing to vote on to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock, for seven Councillovs of State. Concurred in.

Mr. Brogden introduced a bill to make railroad companies pay for stock killed by their engines.

Mr. A. Myers introduced a bill to amend an act in relation to the election of militia officers. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to incorporate the Yadkin manufacturing company in the county of Montgomery.

Mr. W. R. Myers introduced a bill to amend the act of '38, incorporating Davidson College. Ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed resolutions from the House of Commons, were read the 1st time.

In favor of James Plevin, of Ashe; in favor of the Rev. F. L. Hawkes; for the relief of the clerk of the county court of Haywood county. This resolution, under a suspension of the rules, passed its 2nd and 3rd reading.

Engrossed Bills on their First Reading.

To repeal the act, fixing the line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance.

To prevent the felling of timber in Eno river, in the county of Orange, and Fishing creek, in the county of Surry.

To amend the 5th sec. of the 100th ch. revised code.

To authorize the securities of the late sheriff of Pitt, to collect arrears of taxes.

To repeal an act, entitled an act, to prevent fish from passing up Roanoke river and its waters.

Bills on their 2nd Reading.

Provides for the distribution of the literary fund among the several counties of the State. Passed.

Concerning the lands belonging to the State in the county of Watauga. (Bill grants certain lands to the county of Watauga for the purpose of constructing roads in said county.)

Mr. Clark considered it his duty, though reluctant to oppose the bill, to vote against this appropriation of lands, which, in fact, belong to the literary fund. He was on that committee, and as a guardian of this fund, he would prove recreant to duty, if he failed to defend this reserved fund exclusively to the purposes for which it was intended. And, although the amount seemed small, and had been so pronounced, it would be setting a bad precedent, and would be used as such in other cases, he feared. He felt bound to do right in a small matter, as well as a great matter.

Mr. Bryant, of Ashe, said, he must confess he was not surprised to hear the honorable senator take grounds against this measure. He had hoped, however, as this bill asked for but little, that it would have passed without attracting the special attention of this honorable body, especially as they had refused to give them another county. It did seem, however, that, no matter what the West asked, there were honorable gentlemen from the East, who would jump on it and give it a hard shove backwards. He knew the people West of the Blue Ridge would be as slow to do a wrong to the State, as any body—they knew how to appreciate education—they needed schools—they were the kind of people to educate. They wanted but their rights, and he asked, for God's sake, that this little be allowed to them. [Langhter.]

The bill then passed its second reading.

Bill concerning executors and administrators, being on its 3rd reading, was taken up and read, and upon which a protracted and argumentative discussion ensued between Messrs. Hill and Gorrell. Mr. H. against, and Mr. Gorrell for the bill.

The bill was then rejected.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for Comptroller of State. Messrs. C. H. Brogden and J. H. Lindsay being in nomination.

Mr. Brogden received thirty votes, Mr. Lindsay twelve, and Mr. Brooks, one.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Myers, the bills to amend the charter of the Western plankroad company, and the Charlotte and Taylorsville plank road, were taken up, read 3rd time and passed.

Bill to incorporate a railroad from Fayetteville to the coal-fields, was taken up, and again committed to the table.

Bill to incorporate Trent river and Tuckaho navigation company, was taken up, on its second reading. Mr. Ward advocated its passage upon the ground of expediency, as well as necessity.

Mr. Eaton opposed the bill. The bill asked for an appropriation, and he was opposed to further appropriations to river improvements, unless he was satisfied that good would result from such improvements. He had not much faith in the improvements of our rivers—yet his mind was open to conviction.

The bill then passed its 2nd reading. Yeas 25, Nays 21, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

Mr. W. R. Myers introduced a bill, authorizing the examination of the wife, as a witness in certain cases, in open court. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan bank, to be located at Raleigh.—Referred to committee ou banks, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at the usual hour.

Messrs. Green, of Franklin, and Baxter of Henderson, were qualified and took their seats.

The engrossed resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to employ Maj. Gwynn to survey the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation company, was read first time; the rules being suspended, the resolution was read second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Mann, a memorial from citizens from of Camden and Pasquotank counties, in favor of a public ferry across Pasquotank river, and road to connect with the high lands of Camden.

Mr. Bullock offered a resolution that the General Assembly do adjourn, *sine die*, on the 8th of January next, which was laid on the table—yeas 62, nays 32.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution authorizing the literary board to loan $10,000 to Concord presbyterian female college. Referred to committee on education.

The following bills were introduced, read first time, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Parker, a bill to incorporate Chowan college, Gates county.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to protect the remainder in slaves.

Mr. Whitson, a bill to incorporate the town of Marion, McDowell county.

Mr. Settle, a bill to amend 27th sec. 46th ch. revised code.

Mr. Bethea, a bill to establish a superior court of law and equity in Harnett county.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Eagle City railroad company.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to change the name of the town of New Institute to Olin; also to change the name of the Institute in that town to Olin high school.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Western railroad was taken up.

Mr. Erwin, as a friend to the bill, wished to give the friends and opponents of it a chance to compromise. He moved it be laid on the table. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to enter into an election for State comptroller, at 12 o'clock this day, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Settle, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to enter into an election for seven councillors of State, on to-morrow at 11½ o'clock. Adopted.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

Bill to incorporate York collegiate institute.

Bill to incorporate the town of Rockingham.

Bill to incorporate Camden and Pasquotank new cut canal company. A Senate amendment, extending the work from three to five years, was adopted; and the bill, as amended, passed—yeas 78, nays 26.

The House proceeded to vote for State comptroller.

Mr. Humphrey nominated C. H. Brogden; Mr. Elliott, J. H. Lindsay.

The result was—for Mr. Brogden 99, Mr. Lindsay 47, Mr. Brooks 2.

Mr. Brogden was declared duly elected.

Bill to repeal 5th and 6th secs. 35th ch. revised code, repealing the prohibition to issue notes under the value of $5 was laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Exchange bank of Newbern, was read second time.

Mr. Jones, at some length supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. D. F. Caldwell.

Mr. Humphrey said he was acquainted with the wants of the county of Craven for better banking facilities, and could endorse all that had fallen from Mr. Jones. In order to introduce some amendments to make the bill more acceptable, he moved to postpone until Friday. Rejected.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, spoke against the bill. Mr. Jones replied to Mr. D. F. Caldwell's remarks; pending his speech, the House adjourned.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson: In my remarks, of a personal character, made on Thursday last, on the Salem incorporating bill, ns strictures, at the time, were intended to be applied to Mr. Leach; and I so stated when interrogated by him; and in justice to him, as well as myself, make this correction.

J. A. WAUGH.

From the Milton Chronicle.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Milton and its vicinity was held in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening the 9th inst., when John Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair and Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, upon motion, Messrs. G. A. Smith, J. R. McLean, C. H. Richmond, Dr. J. Wilson, and M. McGehee, were appointed a committee to draught resolutions for its action, who thereupon reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Milton and of Caswell here assembled, have heard with lively satisfaction of the Bill introduced into the Senate of the General Assembly, having for its object a Connection (through the County of Caswell) between the Central Rail Road of this State and the Richmond and Danville R. Road, and that he thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, for introducing said bill.

Resolved, That the line of connection contemplated in this Bill stands distinguished over every rival line, not only as being the nearest and most direct between the towns of Greensboro' and Richmond, and most eligible from the remarkable absence of all obstructions to such an undertaking—thus, at once, securing the great points of economy of construction, economy of time, cheap fares to the traveller and cheap rates to the producer—but as traversing a country unsurpassed by any of equal extent for wealth, population, enterprise, the variety and value of its productions, and presenting, therefore, the strongest claims to liberal legislation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the citizens of Caswell can confidently appeal to the Representatives of all sections of the State in behalf of this line, as well by the consideration of State pride—since it would be the means of building up two towns within her own borders—and no other yet suggested touches any—as that of justice, since the County of Caswell (one of the largest tax-paying) has derived no benefit from any State improvement, and since Internal Improvement as a system in this State is mainly due to the influence and votes of one of her own distinguished sons.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate to Mr. Hill a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the members of the House of Commons from this County, with a request to urge the passage of said Bill through the House, and to the members of the Legislature from the county of Person, with a request to lend their influence to this measure as being in all respects identified with the people of Caswell in interest and situation.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Chronicle, the Raleigh Standard and Register, with a request to publish.

JOHN WILSON, Ch'n.

G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—Second Session.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Clay introduced a bill supplementary to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. Bigler replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull, delivered the other day, relative to his construction of Mr. Dunn's bill, that it established slavery. He contended that his construction was correct, and sustained himself by Douglas' report.

Mr. Trumbull rejoined, denying Douglas' report represented the bill fairly, and thus the Senator from Pennsylvania derived no support from that report. He thought it impossible, if persons would read Dunn's bill fairly and impartially, to torture it into such construction as Bigler and Douglas had given. He was unwilling to rob the honest slaveholder of his property; and those who went into Kansas under false assurance from the constituted authorities that slavery was legal there, ought to have reasonable time to remove their slaves. That was his object of inserting this provision in Dunn's bill, of which so much complaint has been made. It came with ill grace from these gentlemen to call their opponents abolitionists in one breath, and in the next charge them with voting to establish and extend slavery.

Mr. Pugh remarked while he should have considered the election of Col. Fremont to the Presidency as the greatest calamity which could have befallen the American people, he had no reproaches to cast upon those honest and patriotic, but as he believed, misguided citizens who voted for him. Nor had the President done so, as had been charged by opposition Senators. The paragraphs in the message upon which his colleague (Mr. Wade) and others had founded their accusation could not apply to members of the Republican party, if it were true, as had been repeatedly asserted on the floor of the Suate, that they did not aim at any legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery within the States. The reouke was directed by the President against those who hold that doctrine.

It related to men whom the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) and the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson) had themselves denounced in the Senate. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale,) had gone so far as to any that he had never seen a man holding such views. With what propriety, then, could they accuse the President of applying his remarks to their party, when, according to their own statements, they do not belong to the class of people of whom the President was speaking? The President, however, did speak of another class of his fellow-citizens—of the class to which these gentlemen say they belong. He had not applied libellous language to them. He considered them honest and patriotic at heart, but thought that they had suffered themselves to be misguided by the artifices of partisan leaders. But objections had been made by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) that the discussion of such topics in the President's message was unprecedented.

Mr. Pugh thought that the Senator seemed to be as little acquainted with the language of Washington as he was imbued with its spirit. Much stress had been laid on the assertion that the election of Mr. Buchanan was not to be regarded as an endorsement by the people of the country of the principles and policy of the present administration. This was a most remarkable statement, in view of the fact that the leaders of the republican party had declared in all imaginable forms, during the recent campaign, that the election of Mr. Buchanan would be a continuation of the policy of this administration.—What they then asserted with all possible emphasis they now deny in terms equally strong. It was in early times a favorite maxim with the Democratic party that their President should be elected for a single term, and that rule has only been violated on special occasions, as in the case of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Pugh further replied to the arguments of the opposition Senators.

Mr. Wilson remarked that he desired to speak on this subject, but yiedled the floor to Mr. Cass. The latter saying that he proposed to allude to a few points which had been raised in course of the discussion, and would take occasion to do so to morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question relative to printing extra copies of the President's message was resumed.

Mr. Washburn of Maine, was not inclined to be in favor of the motion pending to print an unusual number of copies of the President's message, for the reason that it was full of culumnious misrepresentations of a great and growing, and soon to be the dominant party of the republic, and contained statements which, in his judgment, were devoid of truth, full of sophistry, but more particularly because it contained doctrines which are at war with the genius of our institutions and spirit of our republican system. It was plain that the President, in sweeping terms, alludes to the republican party, charging them with nothing more nor less than having disunion designs while professing merely to prevent the extension of slavery to the territories now free. Not only were these charges not true, but the negative proposition was fully susceptible of the strongest proof.

It was by the Cincinnati platform that the designs and purposes of the Democratic praty were judged; and why should not those of the Republican party be judged by their own platform, framed by sure and patriotic delegates from twenty States? So far from revolution they distinctly declared that the "Constitution and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved." The President undertook to know better than they what are their principles and designs, and made some sweeping charges in the face of the solemn declarations of the party he has maligned. They advocated nothing which was not consistent with and deducible from the declaration of American independence.

In further review of the President's message, he asked where and how the Republican party has acted with the view of emancipation in the South? Perhaps there were not a thousand voters in the free States who have such a design. So far as he knew they have never sent a petition to Congress asking for emancipation; yet the President undertook to convey the impression to the country that the Republicans look to this consumation and concoct their plans accordingly. Because the President had made up a false record, Mr. Washburn denounced the assertion. In the course of his remarke, he said it would appear that the love of liberty and the hatred of slavery was the unpardonable sin.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, inquired whether Mr. Washburn would, by his vote, admit a new State into the Union, with the liberty of forming its own institutions, according to the character of the people?

Mr. Washburn replied that when that question shall be presented he would be prepared to act upon it. He would not shirk the issue. His vote would depend on circumstances, but it should in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. He would ask the gentlaman from Virginia, whether, if Utah presented herself for admission with a constitution recognizing polygamy, he would vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith.—The gentleman is playing Yankee on me completely. [Laughter.] Before I answer his question I want him to answer mine. I put it again to the gentleman.

Mr. Washburn said—I put mine again. [Laughter.] I must wait till he answers it, before I allow myself to be interrupted any further. Was it not strange, he asked, that the President should find outrages and wrongs to exist in the North only?—These slanders emanate from one of the sons of the North, and who, like the cow-boy of the revolution found no good in his own people and no wrongs in the South. In conclusion, he argued the right to prevent the extension of slavery to free territories, and entered his protest against the President's constitutional doctrines in this connection.

Mr. Keitt said there was something ominous and gloomy in the aspect of affairs. The House parted here last summer in the midst of the contest on the slavery question; and now, after the Presidential election, that party whose regiments were cut down and banners fallen in the fight, again spring the discussions on that subject. They say but for the action on the Democratic side and the President's message there would have been no discussions. But did they not, the first day of the session, re-open it, by objecting to the admission of the delegate from Kansas, who come with the credentials under the seal of the Governor of that Territory?

Having defined the Southern view of property, Mr. Keitt inquired of Mr. Washburn whether he and the Republican party would not, if they had the power, change the Constitution so as to provide for the emancipation of slaves in the South.

Mr. Washburn replied he would certainly not object to such a change in the constitution so as to give power to the federal government to do what Jefferson, Madison and Gen. Scott desired to do; namely: to ameliorate the condition of those in slavery, even to emancipation: But he did not deem it wise now for the government to exercise such power.

Mr. Keitt—If you had power would you not do it by progressive graduations?

Mr. Washburn—I am willing that the principles and declarations of American independence, the constitution and the Christian religion shall "have free course, run and be glorified."

Mr. Keitt—I asked you whether the member from Maine would or would not abolish the institution by progressive gradation?

Mr. Stanton—I do not propose to stand committed as asking any change of the constitution. My position and that of the people I represent, I believe, is, we will abide by the constitution as it is. We ask no change, and will insist on its original construction as put in practice by its framers.

Mr. Keitt, resuming, said the remarks of Mr. Washburn and Mr. Stanton only showed the difference of opinion entertained by the members of the Republican party. He asked whether now there could be any doubt as to the aims and tendencies of that party? Therefore was the President correct, when he says their object is interference with the domestic institutions of the South?

He insisted that the President was equally correct in describing the doctrines of the Republicans as revolutionary. The States which formed the constitution formed it as equals; as equals the delegates were elected and acted; as equals they adopted the constitution, and equals they were. The South claim the right, under this equality, to go into the common territory with their slaves as property. The question of slavery, as a political institution, will come when the people are ready to form the State constitution.

Mr. Giddings got the floor and made one of his characteristic speeches, and was replied to by Mr. Morrison of Illinois, in defence of the President's message; after which the House adjourned.

For the Standard.

Why not renew the charter of the Bank of the State—a Bank perfectly solvent—with all the banking houses and appurtenances now in full operation—affording a very handsome annual revenue to the State—a safe and convenient depository for the State's treasury—accommodating and aiding the Public Treasurer to meet his semi-annual Northern liabilities—aiding the citizens by accommodations and facilities which they much need? It is again asked, why suffer such a Bank to go down and trust to a new and untried Bank? Should the present one be suffered to wind up it can afford but little, if any accommodation, for the last two years of its existence, aud it will require at least as many for a new Bank to pay its outfits, and to get into full operation. Such a void would be found to operate very much against the State in various ways. The public schools especially would suffer great loss. Would it not then be good policy to continue the present Bank—with a liberal charter free from unnecessary clogs and an exorbitant tax? Its risks and responsibilities, together with the aid and facilities it would give to the State at large, would be a tax sufficient—notwithstanding there would be no objection in addition to pay a reasonable annual direct tax—not to be altered during its chartered existence—leaving the Bank at liberty to shape its course and always know the value of its stock, and thereby rendered the better able to accommodate.

A WELL WISHER

To the State, and an humble, unpretending citizen.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—I see by the Standard of the 3rd, that a bill has been introduced in the Commons branch of the Legislature, having for its object, the repeal of certain statutory prohibitions as to hunting at night. It appears to be the production of one of the Representatives from Johnston, and as he says at the *request* of his constituents.—Gentlemen, the county of Johnston is a very large one; much too large for the ordinary modes of judicial help and legislative aid, to mete out to the diversified interests that full justice which the varied wants of the people require.

Although somewhat "isolated," yet had the constituency of the gentleman desired any amendment, or the abrogation of the law in question, it is possible I should have heard of it. Yet I have not heard a syllable on the subject until your paper reached me. The truth is, that notwithstanding all the restrictions of the law, a large number of our farmers have to avail themselves of the advantages conferred by another law, "that of posting their lands" to protect them not only from trespass, but from much more serious losses and depredations committed by these night hunters upon the plea of hunting. "*destructive vermin.*" Sirs, the destruction of mast trees, valuable timber trees, injuries to fencing and serious losses to crops, appear to offer an argument against even the present defective law. Again, the carelessness of one individual at night might, and not unfrequently does now, even with present prohibition, *fire the woods*, producing losses of serious magnitude. I, therefore think, that the Legislature should if possible make the laws upon that subject, much more rigid. At all events, I conceive that the subject should be most seriously and maturely considered, before even the present defective protection is entirely taken from the farmer. I shall defer further remarks on the subject, until I can advise myself as to the objects to be accomplished by the bill.

TUEBOR.

REMARKS OF MR. HUMPHREY,

Of Onslow, delivered in the House of Commons on the Resolution in favor of B. H. Stammire.

Mr. Humphrey said that he did not rise for the purpose of defending the report which a minority of the committee had instructed him to make. He merely desired to place himself, and those who acted with him, right before the House; for although the report had been printed, and, he thought, was explicit, yet the gentleman from Wayne (Mr. Thompson) seemed to misapprehend the position taken by the minority. They did not recognise the claim of Mr. Stammire to the land in question, nor did he think Mr. Stammire had any right to it whatever; the report expressly states that in the opinion of the Committee "the claim of B. H. Stammire, *as pensioner*, is good and valid;" and upon this point the minority occupy the same position that the gentleman from Anson does. They never thought that Mr. Stammire had any right to the land in question, and in that opinion they are sustained by the decision of the Snpreme Court.

The gentleman from Wayne asks him what right had the Committee to recommend that the sum of $542 be refunded to Mr. Stammire, when he had not asked it? And further says that if he be allowed a part why not allow him the whole amount ($1700) which he had expended in prosecuting his suit?

The Committee desired to do Mr. Stammire justice, whether it was asked by him or some members of the Committee. They thought it was due to him to refund the amount which, in their opinion, was right, because he had been led into error by the Legislature in prosecuting the suit. But since the gentleman from Wayne had informed him that Mr. Stammire did not ask it, he, therefore, moved that that clause which recommends that he be refunded the sum of $542 be, strickenout.

For the Standard.

Carthage Lodge No. 181,
Dec. 1st, 1856.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in his providence, to remove from our midst, on the 30th ultimo, by the hand of death, bro. James T. Robarts, who was a member of Lodge ——, and a sojourner, and comparatively a strange among us: therefore

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the sufferings and death of a brother, we submit with humble resignation to the decree which summoned him from among us.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Standard, with the request that they be published.

A. R. BLACK,
A. H. McNEILL, } Com.
G. S. COLE,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1856.



Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

SESSION STANDARD.

Members of the Legislature desiring the Standard laid on their desks for the session will please leave their names at the office.

Semi-Weekly for the session,	$1 00
Weekly " "	50

Southern Commercial Convention.

The following delegates from North-Carolina were in attendance on the Southern Commercial Convention, which assembled in Savannah, Geo. on the 8th instant:

From Wilmington—Hon. W. S. Ashe, Hon. S. J. Person, Thos. D. Walker, Col. Jno. McRae, Edward Savage, Thos. H. Ashe, Chas. W. Bradley, Jos. H. Flanner, Jas. A. Wright, Jos. H. Wright, Donald McRae, M. McInnis. W. H. McKoy, Jas. A. Cumming, Jno. R. Reston, Thos. W. Brown, R. F. Brown, Jas. C. Smith.

From Charlotte—J. H. Gibbon, D. Parks and W. J. Yates.

From Goldsboro'—Jno. V. Sherard, L. R. Waddell, G. T. Moore, J. B. Griswold, J. G. Parker, M. D. Craton, J. E. Kennedy, W. T. Dortch.

From Wilson—G. Bernard, and J. F. Kenan.

From Whitesville—Calvin Haynes.

The leading questions introduced and discussed were, 1st, the proposed line of twenty thousand ton steamers between the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, Europe; 2d, the revival of the African slave trade; and 3d, the construction of the Pacific Railroad on the Southern route, starting at Memphis, and going through Texas, &c. The Resolutions in full, passed by the Convention, are not yet to hand; but we present below telegraphic accounts of some of the closing proceedings.

It is to be regretted that, in all Southern Conventions thus far held, more attention has been given to abstract than to practical questions. The North can combine, to a great extent, in its aggressions upon the Constitutional rights of the South, and in its financial policy, by which the general government has uniformly been wielded to its advantage and against us; yet when Southern men assemble, to devise plans to establish Southern commercial independence, they are embarrassed with Pacific Railroad projects and the question of the African slave trade. What the South wants is, *action*, not abstract resolves—*steps to open a direct trade with Europe*, and not an outlet, by Railroad, to California. This Railroad will come in its own time. It cannot be forced thousands of miles through a wilderness; but when it is established, the direct line of trade [illegible] China and Japan will be found to be through the Southern Atlantic States, and most probably through North-Carolina. True, it is even now an interesting question; but *the* question at this time is, *how we shall export from, and import to, our own markets here in the South.* Cotton is here what the money-kings are in Europe—it can command peace or make war. Suppose we had it in our power to shut this crop off for twelve months from the free States, think you they would not soon learn a new lesson on slavery and the rights of the South under a common Constitution?

As to the revival of the African slave trade, that question can only injure the South. Its introduction at Savannah is to be deplored; yet the great body of the Southern people cannot be held responsible for the extreme and impracticable views of a few South-Carolina, Georgia, and Texas politicians.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION—THIRD DAY.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—The Convention re-assembled to-day. Mr. Jones from Georgia, moved to take from the table Gaulding's resolutions relative to the re-opening of the slave trade. Mr. Spratt, editor of the Charleston Standard, hoped the motion would prevail; and thought the question of slavery most appropriate to occupy the attention of the Convention. He advocated the renewal of the slave trade, and desired to hear the objections stated by those who resisted the consideration of the subject. The Convention should not recognize the right of Congress to impose restrictions upon the slave trade. It should meet the question at once. Mr. Hunter of Virginia, thought the Convention not competent to consider the subject. It was a great moral question, and the South should ponder long before defying the opinion of the whole Christian world. The recent message of the Governor of S. C., had astonished the whole South, and for one he was not prepared to endorse his views on the subject. It was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary. Mr. Richardson, of Maryland, said that he was not prepared to advocate commerce in slaves. He hoped that firebrand would not be considered. Mr. Thomas S. Gholson, of Virginia, opposed taking the subject up, unless we now discuss with the world the great moral question. If the South defend the revival of the slave trade it would drive away many now with is, and be regarded as a direct attack upon the Union. Mr. Gaulding, of Georgia, made a fiery speech, defending the renewal of the slave trade. He believed the institution of slavery to be from God, and he was ready to defend it in all its bearings. It conferred equal blessings on both races: and it was no greater crime, to tear husband from wife in Virginia to work in the cotton fields of the South, than to purchase the negro in Africa and christianize and civilize him. Now was the time to decide the question and assert our rights before the whole world. Messrs. Cropper and Green of Virginia, endorsed his views. Mr. McLeod, of Texas, pledged his State to the extremest views already urged. To day, Mexico, was falling to pieces by our side, and we must introduce there our peculiar institution to counteract the influence of European intrigues. Negro slavery was necessary for the development of that region. The motion being put to the house for talking up the question was lost—ayes 18, nays 68, South Carolina, Texas, and a part of Tennessee only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane, of Alabama, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad. The first declares that the general government has no power to construct such a road; and that the railroad should be made along the line of 32nd parallel, by aid from States, individuals, and territories and by grants of land from the Federal Government; and contracts for carrying mails military stores, &c. It also recommended the Southern States to aid by every means allowed by the constitution. The first resolution was adopted. There was a long debate upon the second.

LATER.

Virginia opposed at length, asking grants from Congress as likely to lead to the corruption and abuse of the Constitution. The resolution was recommitted. The discussion was animated and interesting. Ultra Southern sentiments were received with decided applause.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—The resolutions in favor of free trade and direct taxation were laid on the table in convention to-day by a vote of 57 to 54, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and a committee of one from each State was appointed to consider the subject and report to the next convention.

Resolutions in favor of the completion of certain Railroads through Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, were adopted.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution advocating a detached police to ferret out the disturbers of the peace in the Southern States, and the union of the Southern planters for the establishment of the fiscal agency.

Resolutions for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of opening the slave trade were debated. Hon. Albert Pike made an eloquent speech in opposition to the project, on the ground of humanity. He hoped the whole world would ultimately be free.

Mr. Baker, of Alabama, replied. He contrasted the condition of society at the North and South, and drew a conclusion in favor of the latter, and said he hoped slavery would always exist.

The resolutions were finally rejected, by a vote of 24 to 61, Alabama, South Carolina and Texas voting affirmatively. Various resolutions were reported, as follows:

In favor of mail contracts with North and South American Steamship Company; the establishment of foundries for casting cannon and the manufacture of small arms; recommending organizations to promote Southern emigration to Kansas; and enquiring whether a due proportion of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the government are in the Southern arsenals; asking Congress to put Southern harbors in a state of defence; sympathy with the Democratic movements in Central America, and the introduction of slavery there. All of which were adopted.

A committee was appointed to call the next convention and issue an address to the Southern people after which the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—The evening session of the Convention began at seven o'clock, and was continued till nine. Resolutions were passed offering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Savannah. A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad resolutions, with the view of introducing resolutions to the effect that Congress has the power to build a road through the territories, but not the States.

On motion of Mr. DeBow, the motion was laid on the table by a negative vote of one.

The vote on the resolution favoring the re-opening of the Slave Trade was explained by an amendment to the effect that members in giving said vote were not actuated by a feeling of deference to the North.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were presented to the different railroad companies for free passes. The Convention then adjourned sine die.—Unanimous thanks were voted to the President, who returned acknowledgements in appropriate terms—denying the implication of sinister motives in the Convention, and speaking in high terms of the hospitality of the citizens of Savannah. The delegates subscribed two dollars each for the purpose of printing the proceedings, and for other expenses, &c—Members are now leaving for their respective homes.

☞ We learn that the ladies of the "Relief Society of the Episcopal Church" of this City will have suppers on Wednesday and Thursday nights, the 17th and 18th, in the Town Hall—the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the poor. Sumptuous repasts will be provided, with much pains, trouble and fatigue to these benevolent ladies; and it is hoped, in consideration of the sacred object of charity to the poor which they have in view, that the Hall will be crowded on both evenings. The ladies of this Society have already been enabled to relieve much suffering, but their means are far from being equal to their desires, or to the demands made upon them. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.—The citizens interested in the passage of the bill to create a new County out of a portion of Ashe, to be called Alleghany, owe much to Mr. Gentry, of the House of Commons, for his efforts in its behalf. The bill passed the Commons, but failed in the Senate. Mr. Gentry exerted himself most untiringly and faithfully for the measure; and his efforts, though not crowned with success, will meet the plaudits of his constituents generally.

☞ Dr. W. J. Blow, one of the Commoners from Pitt, was called away from the City a day or two since, by sickness in his family.

Messrs Lewis, of Wake, and Outerbridge, of Martin, were prevented by indisposition from being in their seats for several days during the past week.

Mr. Chesson, the Senator from Martin and Washington, is much improved in his health, and will no doubt be in his seat in a day or two.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—The latest intelligence from Nicaragua is by the steamer Tennessee, which left San Juan on the 4th instant. Passengers by the steamer state that Walker has been driven from every place in Nicaragua except the transit route. At the last accounts his forces were only 400 strong, at Granada, and were surrounded by Costa Rica, San Salvandorian and Gualemalian forces. They had been fighting nine days. Walker was on board a steamer on the lake, without communication with his army. His men were in a tight place, suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and many were dying from disease. Walker had destroyed Granada and Massaye. If this be true, Walker's power is most probably gone.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—William F. Green, Esq., was elected on Thursday last to the House of Commons, without regular opposition, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Dr. Jeffreys. Mr. Green is a young gentleman of promise, and will make a useful representative.

☞ By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that Mr. Richardson has removed to Wilson, where he will open a school. Mr. R. has been teaching for several years, and has earned a well deserved reputation in his profession. For the last few years, he has had a flourishing school at Franklinton. Success to him, and to all good teachers.

☞ Attention is invited to the proceedings of the Legislature in our paper to-day from Friday to Monday inclusive.

The Slave Insurrection.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The city councils of this city have passed a law directing the employment of an additional police force, day and night; forbidding negro schools and negro preaching; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sun-down; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

VOTED FOR BUCHANAN.—John Van Buren, in a letter to a Democratic committee in Boston, says that Gen. Scott voted for Mr. Buchanan.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1856.

The business of this session of Congress can hardly be said to have been touched, the two weeks passed having been consumed in a rambling debate embracing the Presidential campaign, the issues involved and the meaning of the result. While the Democracy claim the election of Mr. Buchanan as an endorsement of the principles of the Nebraska bill, the black Republicans are studiously endeavoring to make the impression that this issue was evaded, and consequently that the election decided nothing. It is a hard thing to admit that their principles have been condemned by the people; yet it is the height of presumption for them to pretend that the issue was not fully made and fairly met. The thousands of repubiican orators scarcely touched upon any other subject than that of the Nebraska bill. How can they now complain that the issue was not fairly made, or that the result is not properly interpreted as their condemnation? The position of the Democratic yarty was boldly proclaimed at Cincinnati, and the principles there enunciated defended by the Democratic party in every State of the Union.

The discussion in both Houses during the week has turned upon the President's Message. That document places the black Republicans in a most unenviable position, and they have been laboring to extricate themselves therefrom. They deny that their party has ever occupied a position of hostility to the South and its institutions, yet their past acts and the declarations of the Fremont platform which they defended during the campaign, fix their position as sectionalists; they cannot make their escape. Another dodge of theirs is to accuse the Democratic party of Congress of renewing the slavery discussion; yet they commenced it in the House by objecting to Whitfield's reception as delegate from Kansas, Mr. Grow sustaining his motion by a long speech. The discussion was also commenced in the Senate by a black Republican Senator, who attacked the President's Message and its review of the sectional excitement.

On Tuesday the vote was taken in the House on Whitfield's case, when he was admitted to his seat by three majority. The black Republicans made no effort to postpone a decision, knowing that there was a majority of the House against them. They started out with an effort to reject Whitfield without even referring his credentials to one of the Standing Committees, without giving the smallest opportunity for an investigation of his claims. Their preconcerted scheme has been successfully defeated.

Several of the regular appropriation bills have been reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, and are now ready for consideration. Numerous projects for railroads and so on are talked of, including the great Pacific scheme, none of which have been taken up for consideration. On Monday the bill known as the Revolutionary Claims bill, giving to the heirs of certain revolutionary officers the half pay for life promised them by the Continental Congress, will be taken up in the Senate, and I have no doubt of its passage. It has already passed the House.

The Secretary of War has embraced in his report a recommendation that the Fayetteville Arsenal be completed according to its original intention, that is, that it be made an arsenal of construction. Probably the Military Committee of one of the Houses will call upon Secretary Davis for an estimate to carry out this recommendation. It is a matter of great importance to our State, and would contribute largely towards the development of its mineral resources and lead to the establishment of many branches of manufacturing industry. The Fayetteville arsenal was designed to be one of the first class, only one other of this class now belonging to the government. The completion of this arsenal and the construction of easy modes of conveyance from Fayetteville to the coal fields and iron mines above, would lead perhaps to the erection of a government foundry in their neighborhood, it being admitted to be the most favorable location in the United States for such purpose. Without an easy mode of transportation towards the seaboard, this latter project could not hope to be successful.

The Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah adjourned yesterday. It is gratifying to know that moderate counsels prevailed, and that the resolutions adopted will represent the conservative sentiment of the Southern people. The resolution to revive the slave trade did not pass; a proviso, however, was added, saying that the resolution was not defeated through fear of the North, thus placing the South on the distinct ground of disapproving of the measure on its merits alone. The text of the resolutions has not yet reached this City, and their precise form is, therefore, not known; but on this, as well as the Pacific Railroad question, the telegraph indicates that the true ground has been taken. The road should be built, but not by the general government. There appears to have been quite a large proportion of the Convention in favor of free trade and direct taxation. The country is not yet prepared for this step, yet but a few years only can elapse before its adoption will be necessary to restrain the general government within its legitimate powers.

The negro insurrection in Kentucky and Tennessee was most fortunately discovered in time to prevent even a partial execution of the plans of the conspirators. This is a natural effect of the sectional war that has been waged against the South, and particularly of the recent organization of a sectional party running a sectional candidate for the Presidency. It is not merely the knowledge of such movements that tends to make the slaves a restless population, but the actual presence of fanatical abolitionists, men created by a sectional warfare, gives assurance to the deluded negro that he has only to destroy ths whites around him and march to a free State. To the North this matter is an abstraction merely, something at a distance not distinctly seen; to the South it is a practical question, entering into every relation of life, and into the very foundation of our social system. Can it be wondered at that Southern men view this agitation with horror, and denounce the agitators as their most bitter enemies?

The latest news from Nicaragua indicates Walker's complete success over the combination organized against him. There can be no doubt now of the success of the new government. Granada has been deserted and destryed on account of its unhealthiness, and Rivas, a new town on the line of travel across Nicraagua, is now the seat of government. Col. Wheeler is still here, and continues to hold the commission of minister to Nicaragua.

MECKLENBURG.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is generally understood that a new judicial circuit—making the eighth—is to be formed in our State, and consequently a new Judge elected. Gov. Bragg, in his able message, has recommended it, and the Speakers of the two Houses endorse his recommendation. Indeed, the *times* demand and the people expect it from the present General Assembly. The question then arises, who of our many talented lawyers, ought to be advanced to this post of high honor and great responsibility? In deciding this important question our representatives will doubtless look far beyond the minor considerations of party or personal friendship. They will rather endeavor to select one who, fulfilling the constitutional requirements, combines morality and integrity with profound legal ability, and who will give general satisfaction to *their constituents*, whose rights he is to decide. THOS. RUFFIN, jr., of Rockingham, is respectfully suggested to them as one eminently qualified to fill this high and honorable station. Mr. Ruffin is at present performing the duties of Solicitor for the 4th judicial circuit with universal commendation. He is a close reasoner, an able lawyer and diligent student, and rapidly acquiring that fame that the "*viginti lucubrationes annorum*" alone insures. Combining with these requisites all the qualities that adorn the social position, he bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious and venerated father. In short we know of no one better calculated to hold the scales of justice with a steady and even hand. His election would give general satisfaction, and redound both to the honor of our State and the wisdom of the General Assembly.

ONE OF THE BAR.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6.—In the Legislature, to-day, Hon. R. F. W. Alston was chosen Governor on the first ballot. Hon. G. Cannon was chosen lieutenant Governor.

For the Standard.

Editors of the Standard:

A gentleman at the dinner table the other day remarked, that North Carolina was an agricultural State; and that he did not wish to see any other calling promoted; this was enough. The fact stated is undoubtedly true—it is an agricultural State, well worthy of the name; but is the doctrine true, that no other calling should be encouraged? This gentleman would raise his corn, cotton, wheat and tobacco and send it by his wagon to Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk or Fayetteville, and exchange them for such necessaries as his family required, and perhaps sufficient cash to pay his taxes. Without going into a consideration of all of the particulars which will certainly follow if the doctrine is fully carried out, it is sufficient to observe that no villages and towns would grow up in the interior of the State; no market could be found except upon or near the seaboard. It is true small villages with its court house, two or three public houses, a few stores, to which inhabitants would congregate as in all the county towns of the State. These towns, it is true, are markets to a limited extent; but they are so much so that their influence is extremely limited, and scarcely felt over a wide community.—The state of things prior to the improvements in railroads was an exact representation of a community devoted entirely to agriculture. Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte and Raleigh had grown to the full dimensions they ever could grow, under the influence of the doctrine I have alluded to. A market supplied is closed to farther profitable exchange to those who have more to sell. If sold, it is sold at the price of the buyer. He can't carry his produce home but is obliged to sell. With such very limited markets for the fruits of the soil, there is no encouragement to raise more than will satisfy the wants of nature; and such has been the case with North Carolina for the last fifty years, until the spirit of improvement began to be infused into her vitals.

But supposing enterprise should run in the direction which would promote her power and means for manufacture and for mining, every cluster of dwellings will then teem with persons who must be fed and clothed; they are, so far as these necessaries are concerned, a non producing people. There are thousands of people now living who will see 50,000 inhabitants distributed in villages between Martin Dye's, on the coal field, and Fooshees, in the other direction upon Deep river. The different points for mining are so situated that villages or towns must be planted all along upon the outcrop of the coal and iron. Now what would be the influence of 50,000 inhabitants in the centre of the State upon agriculture, all of whom are to be fed? I need not stop to describe it. Let us watch in the market of Salisbury for one hour in the morning the influence of markets upon agriculture. A man is seen coming from the country with a load of hay. "Hallo, mister, how do you sell your hay this morning?"—"Six dollars a load, sir." "Well, I cant give any such price as that. I used to buy just such loads of hay for three dollars." "Very well," says the country man, "I can send it to Charlotte or Columbia and realise that on my hay." Suffice it to say, the villager has to take the hay at the countryman's price; and it is true he had formerly to sell his hay at three dollars per load.

Again: A little cart is slowly pushing along through the street at the same village. A merchant walks out and intercepts the load, "Mister, I say, Mister, what have you got?" "White Irish Potatoes." "How do you sell?" "One dollar per bushel, sir!" "Then you had better drive your old cart along. I used to buy the very same article for twenty-five cents. "Very well," says the countryman, "I have just begun to take the papers, and I find I can get a dollar a bushel in Charlotte or Columbia." Well, the merchant sees he is in a dilemma, and has reluctantly to pay the price.

Again: A shrewd capitalist meets a person who lives some twenty-five miles from Salisbury, near the slopes of the Blue Ridge. He accosts him thus, "Friend, I have a great notion of buying some of your land up in the mountains. How will you sell me two or three hundred acres?" "Why, as regards that, our land two years ago would not fetch more than fifty cents per acre; but now we can't sell it for *less than one dollar and a half!!*"

The foregoing are actual facts, and is a record of the conversations of parties, all of which shows the influence of near markets upon agriculture. All the railroad does is to multiply and bring the markets home to the farmer. Manufacturing and mining establishments do the same thing—make home markets—and it will be found that the prosperity of the farmer is intimately linked with the prosperity of other pursuits. But who are the persons who are really benefitted by improvements and markets? It is the farmer, who is often represented as complaining of taxes for these improvements, when in reality he is *the man made rich by increase of taxation.* For example, the farmer near Salisbury who brought his hay to market realizes more than enough on the increased price of a single load to pay more than half the increase of taxation, and what he gets on the rest of his hay is real gain. Demagogues will tell the farmer he will be ruined by taxation; but the increase of taxation is in a very small ratio to the increased value of products consequent up n a multiplication of markets and the multiplication of industrious men, though non-producing inhabitants. Under this state of things the farmer buys his coffee, sugar, tea and other groceries at a much less price; and indeed will save enough on reduced prices to pay his additional taxation for improvements and accessible markets The merchant does not suffer by the change. He can now transact his business with a much smaller capital and less cost in transportation; and hence, both buyer and seller maintain their relative positions as to trade. The former, however, secures a positive gain, while the latter is subjected to no loss. But there are silent influences of the most salutary kind operating through the whole body politic. It is rarely noted. It may, however, be seen in the spread of newspapers—men find they must know the state of the markets; they must know what wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco are worth this week in New York, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Norfolk, Charleston or Columbia. They read something more than prices current. A taste for reading is being promoted by the internal improvement policy. The moral effects of this agent will revolutionize public sentiment and public morals, as well as the system of husbandry. It will be found that general prosperity depends upon the prosperity of all the departments of business. It is true that a prosperous state of agriculture might make men fat and sleek, and appear like a well-tended flock of sheep. But what then?—is that all men live for? *.

For the Standard.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Western Star Lodge, No. 91 of A. F. Masons, held on Saturday the 6th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in his providence removed by death our well-beloved and much-esteemed brother, John McEntire, who has been for many years a worthy member of our Order; therefore,

Resolved, That while the death of our departed brother causes in our minds the profoundest grief, it recalls vividly to our remembrance his many virtues and long devotion to the interests of this village and county, as also the welfare of his country generally and to humanity.

Resolved, That in our brother, Dr. J. McEntire, we recognize a true gentleman and worthy Mason, one who for many years was a successful and eminent physician and man of business; then retiring from the profession and now closing a long and useful life, to pass, as we hope, from labor below to reward above.

Resolved, That we proffer to the widow, children and other relatives and friends of our departed brother our warmest sympathies, and would mingle our tears with them for the loss of one so dear and worthy.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in honor of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also be published in the N. C. Standard and Western Eagle.

A. R. BRYAN, W. M.

A. HAMBY, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We see several propositions before the Legislature for Railroads connecting with our great Central Road. It is not our purpose to detract from any plans now before the Legislature, but permit us to say, with the very slight examination given to this part of our State by our State Geologist, and Prof. G. Jenkins Phillips, formerly from Cornwall, Great Britain, we have no fear of resting our claims for an arm of the road on their eminent judgments.

Would this arm from the Central Road injure that road?—leaving the best point, to be selected by the Legislature, to pass by Germanton, thirty miles from the Central Road, and thus to receive the millions of barrels of lime, the marble for slabs and for building—thence to Madison, all the way through the immense beds of iron and coal; and still on to Leaksville, through a continuation of the coal beds, and, we think, copper also in great abundance. Well, what else? Produce in abundance, wheat, corn and tobacco.

We do sincerely hope that this Legislature will grant us a charter. This arm will give to the Central Road more freight in coal, lime, iron and produce than now passes the road, or ever will without it. This may look like boasting, but it is not—it is the sober truth. Will the members of the Legislature look into this measure? Build this arm, or grant us the charter, and the freight that would be poured in to the Central Road would soon raise its stock to par and make good dividends. If these things were not so, we would not state or urge them—but we know what we say to be so, and we again ask the attention of the Legislature to this measure. MANY CITIZENS.

Stokes Co., Dec. 7th, 1856.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE.

Fifteen Negroes Shot and Eleven Hung—One White Man Whipped to Death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The Louisville Journal correspondence of to-day says there is a great excitement at Franklin, Tenn., owing to the projected insurrection among the slaves there.

Twenty four muskets and two kegs of powder had been found in the possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia.

In Perry fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners.

The Evansville Journal, of the 6th instant, learns that there was much excitement in the neighborhood of Dover, on the Cumberland, river, among the negroes. Many of the ringleaders had been arrested, and eleven hung.

One white man, disguised as a negro, had been sentenced to nine hundred lashes, but he died before the penalty was fully inflicted.

The whites were arming and organizing for defence.

An opinion prevailed that a general uprising would take place among the negroes during the holydays. Escapes of slaves were unusually numerous.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—There have been many rumors here in regard to an expected insurrection of the slaves, but so far it is quiet and no outbreak has occurred.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Courier's Hopkinsville (Tenn.) correspondence says that the military Company despatched from that place to Lafayette, found the citizens of the latter place more scared than hurt, and returned the next day,

---

MARRIED.

On Rock Creek, Yancy County, N. C., a few days since Mr. David R. Silver to Miss Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Samuel Baker, Esq. All of Yancy County.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 3rd of September, at the residence of J. Luther, Esq., by Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. William Chambers to Miss Decimus, eldest daughter of Neill Johnson, deceased.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 7th of Oct., by the Rev. A. L. Stough, Thomas W. Boyd to Miss Frances, daughter of Anderson Green, Esq.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 1st of Oct., by the Rev. J. E. Chambers, Mr. Robert J. Steele to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Dudley Baldwin, Esq.

In the vicinity of Pekin, on the 20th of Nov., by the Rev. A. Blackwood, Mr. John Lawrence of Randolph county, N. C., to Miss Anna, daughter of Mathew Covington, deceased.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 27th of Nov., by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. Farbis of Guilford county, N. C., to Miss Narcissa Jane, daughter of Solomon Townsend.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 2nd of Dec., by the Rev. J. E. Chambers, Robert Wooley, Esq., to Miss Lizzie, daughter of David Pool, Esq.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 9th of Dec., by the Rev. J. E. Chambers, Rev. Z. Rush of the N. C. Conference to Tabitha Jane, daughter of Dr. Joseph Ewing.

A friend writes, "Don't be alarmed—more marriages coming on about Pekin yet." "Alarmed?" not at all! And Brother Rush has been borne away in the tide. Joy to him and to all.

Pekin is a great place; well done for Pekin.

EDITOR N. C. CH. ADVO.

In Oxford, N. C., on the 4th of Dec., Mr. A. W. Chambers of Pekin, N. C., to Mrs. Mary A. Barnett, of Oxford, N. C.

N. C. Christian Advocate.

Well done, say we too, for Pekin. A great many people will *Be*-kin to each other in *Pe*-kin, after a while.

STANDARD.

DIED.

In Rutherfordton, on the 4th inst., at an advanced age, Dr. John McEntire. The resolutions in another column, adopted by his brother Masons, render it unnecessary for us to say more than that we know them to be just and true. The deceased was several times a member of our State Legislature, and through a long and active life he ever maintained the character of an upright, honest man. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

On the morning of the 8th ult., Mrs. Margaret Glass, wife of F. P. Glass, Esq., of Burke County, N. C.

In Bertie County, on the 21st November, Mr. Aquilla Oxley, aged 64 years. Mr. Oxley left his house about ten o'clock that day in good health, to look for his cattle in a swamp. Some hours elapsed without his return, which caused uneasiness in his family. Night came without his presence, when members of his family went in search of him. About eight o'clock one of his sons found him about a quarter of a mile from his house, lying at full length, with his face downwards, dead, stiff, and cold. He has left ten children to mourn his death. [COM.]

☞ Biblical Recorder and Norfolk Argus please copy.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, Dec. 13, 1856.

FLOUR—Since our last receipts have been heavier and our market shows more activity without change in prices—We quote S. F. $7@7¼; Extra $8; Family $8½.
WHEAT Red $1 45; White $ 1 55.
CORN—White and mixed 62@64c; Yellow 65c.
COTTON—Sales at 11⅛@11½ for poor to average lots; all on market held at 12; which price cannot obtained.
PEAS—B. E. $1 50; White Beans $1 87.
BACON—N. C. and Va., hog round 13½; Western Shoulders 8¼ Sides 9¾@9¾; mess Pork $20; Lard 15c; Butter 26@28c; Cheese 11½@12c
DRIED FRUIT—Peeled Peaches $3 50 for 40 lbs; Apples $1 67 per 28 lbs; Flax Seed $1 87 per 56 lbs.
SALT—L. B. $1 75; G. A. $1 25.
LIME—Thomaston $1 20; W. C. $1 40.
GUNNY BAGGING—Market well supplied 18c.
Groceries continue to rule high and we note no change in prices since our last.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, November 13, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 850 bbls. at $2 40 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 45 for hard, per 280 lbs.—Nothing done this morning.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sale of a small parcel this morning at 39 cents per gallon.
ROSIN—A small lot of Common sold this morning at $1 05 for large bbls.
COTTON—100 bales sold this morning at 11, 11⅛ a 11¼ cents per lb. for assorted grades.
FLOUR—Sale this morning of 100 bbls. State brands at $7 25 per bbl. for superfine.
HAY—Sale a day or two since (not before reported) of 170 bales Eastern at 90 cents per 100 lb., 90 days. This morning 100 do. Northern sold at auction at 65 to 70 cents, in lots to suit.
MOLASSES—A cargo of 148 hhds. arrived yesterday from Cardenas, but no sales have yet taken place. *Jour.*

C. H. BRACKETT, NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED in New York City, desires the privilege of serving his friends in North Carolina in any manner within his power. Address him at New York, Custom House.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—1t.

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBORO', N. C.—THE Winter Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for Young Ladies, will begin on January 14, 1857. Music, French and Drawing will be taught by Mr. Charles Hunt. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—4t.
☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer, will insert four times.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.
GERMANTON, N. C.
THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence January 15th, 1857.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board in private families, everything, except lights furnished, from $35 to $40. Tuition varying according to studies pursued, from $10 to $15. Incidentals $1. Total, from $46 to $56.
The Board of Instruction is composed of experienced and efficient teachers, gentlemen well qualified for their responsible positions, and whose success in their respective departments has been uniform and eminent. Connected with this Institution are well selected Libraries, and also Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Minerals and Fossils ample for the purposes of illustration in the several departments. Germanton is a quiet and moral village, and more than ordinarily free from temptations to idleness and vice; indeed, the refined society and the religious tone of the place cannot fail to exert a healthful influence upon the manners and morals of those who may make it their temporary home. The liberal patronage which this Institution has received, not only from this, but also from the adjoining States; the general improvement of all who have attended it, and the high stand which its students have uniformly taken in advanced classes of some of the oldest and best Southern Colleges, as well as its superior facilities for imparting knowledge, warrant the belief, that no school is offering superior inducements to young men who wish to acquire a business or a liberal education.
By order of the Board,
W. T. GANNAWAY, Principal.
Dec. 16, 1856. 1164—4tw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT COUNTY, Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1856. Thos. E. Nelson and others vs. M. W. D. Foreman and wife, Martha Ann.
It appearing to the Court, that M. W. D. Foreman and wife, Martha Ann, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Washington, on the 4th Monday of January next, and show cause if any, they have against the prayer of the petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*.
Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 8th Monday after September, A. D., 1856.
B. RUNYON, C. M. E.
Dec. 16, 1856. 1164—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT COUNTY, Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D., 1856.—Allen G. Williams, Adm'r of Mary Floyd vs. Gilbert Floyd, Benjamin T. Havens, Henry A. Ellison and John G. Williams.
I appearing to the Court, that Gilbert Floyd, one of the above defendants, resides without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Washington, on the 4th Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.
Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1856.
B. RUNYON, C. M. E.
Dec. 16, 1856. 1164—w6w.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, EXECUTED to me by Josiah Bridgers, I shall expose to sale on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, inst., the well known tract of land, on which the said Bridgers now resides, and joining the lands of Weston Perry, J. E. Lankford and others, five miles East of Louisburg, Franklin county, containing 440 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; well suited to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco; with superior water, together with an excellent two-story building, containing five rooms, all in fine repair, and all necessary outbuildings.—Said place cannot be surpassed, for health, in Franklin county. Said land will be sold on a credit. Further particulars made known on day of sale.
JOHN E. THOMAS, Trustee.
☞ Warrenton News copy till day, and send bill to J. E. Thomas.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust executed to me by Josiah Bridgers, for purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to public sale, five valuable negroes, consisting of four men and one boy; a fine lot of corn, fodder, and shucks; horses, mules, cattle, and sheep; fat and out hogs, buggy and harness, two two-horse wagons and harness, farming implements of every description, with household and kitchen furniture. This property is all good and desirable. The said sale will be made on a credit of six months, bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and said bonds to bear interest from the date of sale.
WM. C. FINCH, Trustee.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—swtd.
☞ Warrenton News copy till day, and send bill to W. C. Finch, Louisburg, N. C.

MT. PLEASANT ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THE 3RD SESSION OF THIS flourishing Institution, situated 15 miles north of Raleigh, near Geo. W. Thompson's Store, in a neighborhood noted for the health and good morals of its citizens, will be resumed on Thursday, the 15th of January next, under the charge of W. D. Mitchell, aided by competent assistants, if necessary. Board from $6 to $6 50 per month.
TUITION.

Beginners,	$ 5 00
Primary English, with Geography and Arithmetic,	7 50
Higher English Branches,	10 00
Languages, per session of five months,	15 00

Tuition charged from time of entrance and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars, address the Principal, Brooksville, N. C., or the Board of Trustees, Rogers's Store.
W. D. MITCHELL, Principal.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—swt20J.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers and 33 Reade St.,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED ON AND AFTER, JANUARY 1st, to open their *Spring Importation*, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of rich and desirable *Silk* and *Fancy Goods*, adapted especially to the wants of 1st class N. C. merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market price.
New York, Dec. 16, 1856. 1164—3mosw.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Upchurch & Royster, and keeps constantly on hand every article in the Confectionary line. Also, a good assortment of Wines, Brandies and Cordials, besides a large variety of Toys for Children for Christmas.
J. KARRER.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—6t

WILSON ACADEMY.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.
Aided by Competent Assistants.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY.
MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, } Principals.
E. P. STONE, A. M. }

THESE INSTITUTIONS, WILL OPEN FOR THE admission of Students on Monday, January 5th, 1857. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained, by addressing the Principals at Wilson, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON.
Franklinton, N. C., Dec. 16, '56. 8—swt15.

"The Intelligencer" Newspaper, Building, Fixtures, &c., For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE FROM Petersburg offers for sale the office of the
"PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER,"
With all its Presses, Type, Fixtures and Good Will. "The Intelligencer," with the exception of a single paper, is the oldest Journal in Virginia, and one of the oldest in the United States; its material is now complete in every particular, comprising an excellent, safe and rapid Power Press, Type good for 18 months longer, Imposing Stones, Cases, Stands, and everything (all in good order) necessary to constitute an excellent newspaper office. The worth of its "good will" can be satisfactorily ascertained by reference to the books of the office, which have been accurately kept, and which will show to a cent the nett income of the office from 1833 to the present time. All persons desiring to examine them with a view of making propositions for purchase, are respectfully invited to do so, with the assurance that a free access to every channel of information will be cheerfully granted.
To the purchaser of "The Intelligencer" newspaper will be first offered the Brick Building, on Bank st., one door east of the Exchange Bank.
The site is known as one of the most central in the city, and the Building was erected with express reference to a newspaper office. Should the purchaser of the newspaper office desire to conduct the paper in the building now occupied by it, the terms of sale will be made as convenient as possible. JOHN W. SYME.
Dec. 15, 1856. 8—tf.

HILLSBORO' ACADEMY.—THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, January 15th, 1857.
TERMS:

Classical Department,	$ 21 00
English Department,	16 00

H. NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 16, 1856. 1164—w4w.

STORE TO RENT.—THE STORE-HOUSE LATELY occupied by Heartt & Jones, will be for rent on the first of January next. Apply to
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1856. 8—sw3t.
☞ Register copy.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF LAGER Beer. A first rate article.
JACOB KARRER.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—sw3t.

FOR RENT.—THE COACH AND BLACKSMITH Shops, belonging to the estate of the late W. F. Clarke, are offered for rent for the year 1857. For terms apply at this office.
Dec. 12, 1856. 7—3t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMAS WILLIAMS and others will apply to the present session of the Legislature for a charter to navigate McLendon's Creek in Moore county.
December 12, 1856. 7—1mpd,

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For nieeteen of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four secnions of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Sanate resolution nineteenth Jannaro, eigbteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars

For second of teo instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen nundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteentn March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred aud fortg dollars

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth Martn, eighteen hundred and fifty-four six hundred dollars

OTTOWAS AND DHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN

For paymena of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to he first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to qe expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For first of five annual instalments in africultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars ;

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the traaty thirty-fifth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousaud two hundred and forty dollars

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distriButed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, tea thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaey of thirty-first July, eighteen eundred and fifty fve, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollurs

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty sttpulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second articfe of the tresty of teirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, toree thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained

OTTOWAS OF KANSAS

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eigateen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars

PAWNEES

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twentyeight two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth Juty, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, rixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty taree, seven hundred dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six' second articie treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirtg two, five thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision fsr fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth Jely, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred rnd forty six, thirty two thonsand one hundred and fifty dollars

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second rrticle treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

PUAPAWS

For education during the pleasure of the President per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars

For farmar during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS

For second of fifteen instalments of annusty, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars

For second of fifteen instalmentr for the pay of a farmer per fifth rrticle treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of five instalments for support af two smiths' shops, per fifth articte treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and gfty four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eigbteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and statsonery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty fonr, one thousand two hundred dollars

ROGUE RIVERS

For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock per third article treaty tenth September, eieoteen hundred and fifty thrte, two thousand and five hundred dollars

SACS AND FFPES OF MISSISSIPPI

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per thiad article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo-two, twenty tnousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for yunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalmenls for blacksmitq and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel' for shop, per fourth articie treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

SACS AND FOPES OF MISSIOURI

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treats twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four

SFNACAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanant annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmitd and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand doll:rs.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SEFECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the Paesident, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, der third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eifiht annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars!

SIX YATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per siqth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety fou:, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUS OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centnm, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eignteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twonty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blaoksmith, per second article treaty twentp-ninth September, eighteen hundrod and thirty-seven, eight thousrnd two hundred and fifty dollars.

Forr the last of twenty installments for pravisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eiohteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at fifive per centum on one million threa hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen eundred and fifty one, sixty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum pn one one million one oundred and sixty thousand doltars, per foeth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by thh third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred aue fifty one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES

For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty fifth Februery, eighteen hundred and fifty six, forty one thousand one hundred dollars

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treety of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eighteen thousand dollars

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amenyment of the Senate to treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridres, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, sevan hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty seall first be obtained

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

For tixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indiens, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred tnd fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars

UMPQUAS (COW CBEEK BAND)

For third of twenty instalments in blankets in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third articie treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIES, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, tnree thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twy

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

T. R. FENTRESS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15, Fayetteville Street,

IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE COMMUNITY a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, in every respect suitable for gentlemen. I think it unnecessary to specify the different colors of cloths or the quality. Suffice it to say, I have every thing that is usually kept in a regular tailoring establishment, all of which shall be cut and made in the manner a gentleman ought to wear.

I have lately returned from the North, having been prevented from going at the usual time by sickness in my family. I have unexpectedly had the advantage of buying at a much cheaper rate than formerly, and I can sell goods much cheaper than heretofore. Indeed, *I intend to sell cheaper than any body else;* and therefore I solicit calls from my friends and customers generally, and from the members of the Legislature in particular.

Visitors to the City of Raleigh will please call on me, and I will certainly give them good bargains, either in clothing of my own manufacture or in that ready-made; as I am receiving a large assortment of clothing of the best kind, and for furnishing goods none can be found cheaper.

I also have a large assortment of Fancy Goods, which I will sell at a small profit, consisting of Gentlemen's Robes, Fancy Shawls, Cravats, Gloves, and every thing in the line of a gentleman's wear except boots and hats. My stock is too large to enumerate, and you will please call and examine for yourselves, as you will be the best judge.

Call at the well known house, No. 15, Fayetteville street, where you will find cheap bargains for your CASH; as I wish to do a cash business for the future. My terms have heretofore been six months credit; but it is impossible for me to conduct business on this plan, as I have to meet my payments regularly every ninety days.

Those indebted to me at home or at a distance, will please call and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing a long time. I have made this call on my friends through the press and by letter; and it has not been responded to. Please attend to this appeal, as my business cannot be conducted on the credit system any longer.

I return my thanks to a generous community for past custom; and I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of favor.

T. R. FENTRESS.

I wish to employ two or three good journeymen tailors, to whom the best prices will be given. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1856. 103—6t.

RUNAWAY APPREHENDED.—WAS TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Randolph county, N. C., a negro boy who calls himself Henry, and says that he belongs to Anderson Willis, of Caswell county, N. C., that he ranaway from his master at the Yadkin river while he was on his way to Alabama. Said boy appears to be 17 or 18 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height and weighs about 135 or 140 lbs., black, and had on when taken an old wool hat, two coats, one vest, and a pair pants, all woolen, and a good deal worn. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove and identify his negro according to law and take him away.

J. W. STEED, Sheriff.

November 6th, 1856. 2—6m.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES ON THE 14TH inst., in Nash county, near Castalia P. O., two young, bay Mules—a mare and a horse. They were seen to pass through Louisburg with yokes on. I will give Ten Dollars and pay the expense of finding, to any person who will take them up and inform me by letter.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Nov. 25, 1856. 2—swtf.

Barron C. Watson. Gaston Meares.

WATSON & MEARES,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
34 Burling Slip,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALE OF SOUthern produce.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—swtf.

PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
GENERAL CLOTHING HOUSE.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
EVERYTHING NECESSARY
TO A
GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1856. 2—tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE night of the 9th instant, bonds and notes on the following persons, viz: One on J. G. Dickey, given the 6th day of February, 1855, for seventy dollars and thirty cents, payable to the subscriber as Ex'r of Freeman Leath, dec'd. Also, one note on John Pyle for thirteen dollars and thirty-five cents, given the same as above; one note on John Bowline for forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents; one note on L. W. Desbong for eight dollars and ninety-two cents, given 27th April, 1855, made payable to the subscriber as Guardian of Mary Kernodle, dec'd; also one note on Pinnix & Lea for sixty dollars, given 20th Nov., 1854, made payable to the subscriber individually; one note on W. Maynard for three hundred dollars, given same time in 1856.

I therefore forwarn the above named persons from paying any of the above notes to any one except myself as I have not sold or transferred them to any one.

FREMAN LEATH.

Alamance Co., N. C., Nov. 12, 1856. 2—sw4t.

Mitchell's Series of Dissected Maps.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PUBLISHING A SERIES of Dissected Maps, to which they would invite the attrntion of parents, teachers and others.

We have now ready,

Mitchell's Dissected Map of the United States.
" " " " Eastern "
" " " " Middle "
" " " " Southern "
" " " " Western "

The above are made from Mitchell's latest Maps, and although issued only ten weeks since, we are now using the FIFTH THOUSAND.

We are constantly receiving orders and recommendations from various parts of the United Statss, and numerous inquiries for them, for Schools and District Libraries, as well as from the trade.

They are neatly put up in book form, and will be found to be instructive as well as amusing for old and young.

The effort required to put them together without the key map, (which should not be referred to) will serve to indelibly impress on the mind the relative locality of the States, as well as their respective boundaries.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Better for children than a bushel of the dissected pictures gotten up merely for amusement. A child will never tire of these maps, and while he is amusing himself he will be insensibly acquiring a knowledge of the geography of his country.—*Zion's Herald.*

They combine instruction with amusement, and are admirably calculated to impress on the mind of the young, the locality of the different parts of their own country.—They make study attractive, and a young person will learn more in a single hour's amusement with these maps, than in hours of hard study of the ordinary ones. *Phren. Journal.*

You cannot teach geography in any way so effectually as by setting the pupil to construct the map from these dissected parts. *"Independent."*

Exceeding valuable in imparting novelty and interest to a useful study. *Troy Times.*

An agreeable contrivance for blending amusement with instruction. *Tribune.*

In putting these maps together, which children delight to do, they will learn "geography without a master" and keep as quiet as mice. *Home Journal.*

Every family should possess this series of maps that the younger members may profitably while away their leisure hours. Nothing can be more useful. *Roche ter Union.*

An ingenious device, for teaching geography. *Evangelist.*

Physic and geography were equally distateful in our youthful days, but sugar coated pills have induced children to cry for the first, and we venture to assert that the ingenious originators of this idea, have rendered the second as attractive. *Yankee Blade.*

A valuable acquisition to a private library. *Presbyterian.*

Booksellers and others will find the Dissected Maps to command a ready sale, especially of the United States, and the one of the series that contains their own State.

MERRIAM, MOORE & CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

A Female Teacher Wanted.

I DESIRE TO EMPLOY A LADY TO FILL A vacancy which will occur in my School at the close of the present session. A Southern lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to qualification to teach the usual English branches, with Music on Piano, French, and Painting and Drawing, will be paid a liberal salary. The location is healthy and the society good. Any who may desire to apply will address me immediately.

JOHN W. STUART,
Leachburg, Johnston county, N. C.

October 25, 1856. 98—tf.

*** Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, his entire real estate in the county of Onslow, consisting of his plantation, containing some two thousand acres of good farming land, with two good recently erected residences; the one for winter, the other for a summer-house, with the necessary out-buildings for servants, grain, stock, &c.

Also, connected with the above some ten or twelve thousand acres of piney land, upon which are now cut and in fine cultivation, some thirty sets of boxes, with round pines enough to cut some twenty sets more. Upon the latter lands are two fine Distilleries, sufficient for the distillation of the crop. Also, one fine sixteen horse-power steam-saw and grist mill, and a large and commodious store-house at a good stand for the bartering of groceries, &c., for Turpentine.

Further notice is deemed unnecessary, as the purchaser will doubtless closely inspect the premises, before purchasing.

JNO. A. AVERITT,
Catharine Lake, N. C.

Dec. 12, 1856. 6—t1m57.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL.—THE UNDERSIGNED having procured a large and comfortable room in the Masonic building in the City of Raleigh, proposes to resume his school on the first Monday in January, 1857.—The session will continue five months. The primary course of English will be strictly attended to, from a consciousness that primary education is the most important. Highter English and Mathematics, Latin and Greek will also be taught.

Terms per session of five months, $12 50

It is desirable that those intending to send to the undersigned would enter at the beginning of the session. Students will be admitted at any time during the session and charged only from time of entrance.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON YOUNG.

Raleigh, Dec 12, 1856. 7—tJ1.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina to incorporate the Nantahala Land and Mineral Company, in the county of Macon.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina, to incorporate the Tuckaseege Land and Mining Company, in the county of Jackson.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the present Legislature, for an Act incorporating the "Citizens Bank," in the city of Raleigh.

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—td.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for an act to incorporate and endow a Military and Polytechnic School at Asheville, N. C.

November 22, 1856. 2—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy Armstead, commonly called Armstead Russell.

JAS. T. RUSSELL.

Nov. 20, 1856. 1—1m.

N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1857.

TURNER'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC for the Year of Our Lord 1857, this day published and sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY D TURNER,
N Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

NOTICE.

$25 REWARD!—I WILL GIVE $25 REward for the apprehension of, and delivery to me, or consignment to Jail, at Louisburg, N. C., or $20, if consigned to any other Jail, my boy Stephen, purchased by me of H. H. Harris, deceased, and raised by Mrs. John Harris, near Wake Forest College, in which neighborhood I think he is staying. Said boy is about six feet high, very well formed and very black, with a nose exceedingly well shaped for a negro, carries somewhat a downward countenance, is not very quick spoken, looks to be about 25 years old, and generally wears a large pair of whiskers.

WILLIAM POWELL,
Pugh's Hill, Franklin Co., N. C.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of Craven and Beaufort Counties, that application will be made at this Legislature, by the citizens of the lower part of said Counties, to cut off a portion of each county, so as to form a new county named Union. The proposed line will be from the head of Goose Creek to Durham's Creek, in Beaufort County, so as to include the neck or lower part of said Counties.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—1m.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*

Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*

R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

S. BABCOCK, Dentist,

(*Office over D. C. Murray's Store, nearly opposite the P. O.*)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh and vicinity that he has opened an office at the above-named place, where he will be prepared at all times to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a satisfactory manner at reasonable charges.—Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Also, to the regulation of children's teeth.

Artificial teeth inserted on gold or platini plates, singly or in setts, with artificial and continuous gums, in cases where required.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.

Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

THE COLOR TYPE,
A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a *"sun picture."*

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.

So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay.*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.

Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.

☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—LOUDON (J. C.) ARBOretum et Fruticetum Britannicum; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described, 8 vols., four of letter press and four of plates, 8vo.

National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge. Being a Cyclopædia of Alphabetical Reference for every subject of human inquiry; embracing Ancient and Modern Literature; History, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Chronology; Biography; Geography and Topography; Law and Government; Social Economy; Philosophy; Mathematics; Physical Science; Chemistry; Geology and Mineralogy; Zoology; Botany; Medicine; Surgery and Anatomy; Agriculture; Arts, Manufactures and Trade; Architecture; Painting and Engraving; Sculpture; Music. In 12 vols. 8 vo. half Russia.

An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Carpentery, and Building, from the earliest ages to the present time, by Peter Nicholson. First American edition, with large additions by Lomax and Gunyon, architects. Illustrated with 231 fre steel engravings. Two vols. large 4to. (Just published.) Neatly half bound in Russia.

This invaluable work, now for the first time published in the United States, contains a mine of useful practical information, interesting and valuable alike to the architect, the builder, the working man and the general reader.

Elegantly Illustrated Standard Works.

The Moore Gallery; a Series of 48 elegant steel engravings of Female Figures and Landscapes, illustrating Moore's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Moore's Complete Poetical Works, with Notes and Life. Illustrated with 48 superb steel engravings. 1 vol. royal 8 vo. best antique mor. The best edition published.

The Byron Gallery; a Series of fifty highly-finished steel engravings of Female Figures, Landscapes, &c., illustrating Byron's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Byron's Complete Poetical Works, with copious Notes, illustrated with 50 elegant steel plates. Royal 8vo.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

THE N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 9th day of January, 1857, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec.

Dec. 4, 1856. 6—

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS," that I am the only man in Raleigh that keeps Fresh Oysters by the measure, expressly for families, at $1 40 per gallon, four doors below the Post Office.

W. C. PARKER.

Dec. 6, 1856. 5—

BOARDING! BOARDING!

HAVING RECENTLY COMPLETED A LARGE and commodious dwelling in Holly Springs, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he is prepared to entertain the traveling public and others, who may be pleased to call on him.

He promises to use every exertion to render his guests comfortable, and in every way satisfied.

He can also accommodate ten or fifteen students, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

E. W. BROWN.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—6w.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE SERVANTS, INCLUDING Cooks and House-servants, are offered for sale. Terms accommodating. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1856. 4—4t.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS, ANOTHER lot of Over Coats, Raglen's Business Coats, Velvet Vests, &c.

J. H. BIGGS.

Nov. 14, 1856. 103—swtf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&sw1y.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.

Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

To the Members of the Legislature.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS pocket knives, hair and tooth brushes and razor strops.

JOHN C. PALMER.

POCKET-BOOKS AND PORTMONIES. VERY superior article.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

A. M. McPheeters, H. Chiselin. J. W. Martin

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
Norfolk, Va.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 78—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

J. M. STEVENSON,
GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

Office No. 34, North-Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 20, 1856. 96—swlypd.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,
(*Late Heartt & Jones,*)

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Roulhac.

November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

North-Carolina Railroad.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

Vinesville Male and Female Seminary.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence January 12th, 1857. The two schools are separate and distinct; the female department being under the supervision of Mrs. Gilliam. We have had many year's experience in teaching youths of both sexes, and desire to establish a permanent school of high grade. The location is healthy, and free from temptation to vice or immorality. Scholars can be well prepared for College or the business pursuits of life. Board and tuition payable at the expiration of each session.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board $40; Primary English branches $8; Advanced English from $12½ to $16; Latin and Greek $16; Music on Piano $20.

For further information, address B. P. Pitt, J. A. Vines, or Wright Barnes, patrons; or

T. B. GILLIAM, Teacher,
Sparta, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—swtf.

☞ Register copy to the amount of $3 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a charter to incorporate a company for the manufacture of Iron and other articles, at Lockville, in Chatham county, to be called "the Lockville manufacturing company."

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—swlmpd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER inst, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs. E. R. Hinton, deceased, all the perishable property, consisting in part of about one hundred head of fat hogs, thirty head of stock hogs, all the stock of cattle, sheep, &c., some twelve head of horses and mules, about one hundred barrels of corn, fodder, shucks, farming tools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is sold. Terms made known on day of sale.

JNO. W. LEE, A. G. LEE. } Adm'n'trs.

Wake Co., Dec. 4, 1856. 5—td.

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles', fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a grea variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation, there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 or 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.

By order of the representatives of
ELIAS BARNES, dec.

Oct. 18, 1856. 96—td.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2, P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

October 9, 1856. 96—tf.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A young man who is well qualified, with experience in teaching, will do well to apply to the Trustees of Union Academy. The best references will be expected.

Letters of enquiry should be directed to Battlesboro' Edgecombe county, N. C.

D. A. L. RICKS, Sec'y

Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

Office of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.,
Newbern, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

Land and Real Estate Agency.
J. A. MANNING.
Leavenworth City, K. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER HIS services to the public as Land Agent, Surveyor, Draftsman, and Dealer in Land Warrants.

He will attend promptly to buying and selling real estate, collecting debts, paying taxes, buying, selling, and locating land warrants, and to all business pertaining to a General Land Agency.

References.—Col. E. C. McCarty, Col. J. J. Clarkson, J. D. Henderson, Leavenworth City; J. C. Dougherty, R. B. Hawley, Memphis, Tenn; J. R. Connely, Hernando, Miss.

Nov. 15, 1856. 104—3m.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 18, 1856. 90—sw3m.